FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
Vol. XVI, No. 823 August 1-7, 1956

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Week in Headlines

International

Britain, France, U.S. called 24-nation conferences on Suez.
Indonesia abolished Dutch debt.
Eisenhower answered Bulganin letter on disarmament.
Red China reported 2,000 killed by typhoon, Colombia 1,000 by ammunition explosion.

United States

Eisenhower signed major bills, pronounced health satisfactory, named Burney new Surgeon Gen.
Marine Sgt. McKeon sentenced to bad-conduct discharge, 9-mo. imprisonment for 6 recruits' deaths.
Democrats opened pre-convention platform discussions.
Steel strike ended.
Died: Albert Woolson, last Union Army Civil War Veteran.

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUEZ

West Calls Canal Parley

Nasser Says Seizure Stands

The British, French & U.S. Govts. Aug. 2 called for a 24-nation conference on creation of an international body to control the Suez Canal, which was nationalized July 26 by Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser. [See pp. 249B1-251G2]

Western diplomatic moves to insure continued international supervision of the canal were accompanied Aug. 3-7 by deployment of British & French forces to the Mediterranean against apparent Egyptian refusal to submit the canal to foreign control.

The joint U.S.-British-French statement said Aug. 2 that the Suez talks would be convened in London Aug. 16 to take steps "to establish operating arrangements under an international system designed to assure the continuity of operation of the canal . . . consistent with Egyptian interests." The decision to convoke the Suez meeting was reached in London talks Aug. 1-2 among U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd & French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau. [See p. 250E3-251A1]

Nations invited to the proposed Aug. 16 talks: Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, U.S., West Germany. The British Forgn. Office said Aug. 8 that only Egypt, the Soviet Union, Greece, Spain & Indonesia had not yet agreed to attend the conference. Israel protested Aug. 3 its failure to receive an invitation.

The Western powers said Aug. 2 that they did "not question the right of Egypt to enjoy & exercise all the powers of a fully sovereign & independent nation, including the generally recognized right" to "nationalize assets not impressed with an international interest." The statement charged, however, that seizure of the Suez Canal Co. was "arbitrary & unilateral" and "avowedly was made to "make the canal serve the purely national purposes of the Egyptian Govt." [See p. 249D1]

Dulles Cautions Against Force

London dispatches said Aug. 1-2 that Dulles had, under direct orders from Pres. Eisenhower, cautioned British & French leaders against use of force as long as the canal remained open to commerce. Dulles was said Aug. 2 to have pressed for a negotiated solution of the Suez dispute, opposed extraterritorial status for the proposed international control body, and stressed Egyptian rights to share in profits of the new company. [See pp. 258G2, 250A3]

Egyptians Defy West

Egyptian Pres. Nasser said in Alexandria Aug. 1 that Britain had "no right," except the "right of pirates," to contest Egypt's nationalization of the canal. He rejected Western threats and said that "we declare that we shall respect the freedom of navigation in the canal but shall defend the canal with determination and faith" [see p. 250E2]. Egyptian Commerce Min. Mohammed Abu Nosseir, Deputy canal manager Col. Mahmoud Yunes & 10 members of the new Egyptian canal board toured Suez installations Aug. 1. [See p. 249D2]

(The Egyptian Govt. Aug. 1 expelled London *Daily Express* correspondent Sefton Delmar & *News Chronicle* reporter Nureddin Abdelhadi for "securing military information." It halted dispatches from *N.Y. Daily News* reporter Isa Kourachi Aug. 1 and closed Dr. Husny Khalifa's Misr news agency July 31. Broadcasts from a clandestine Middle East transmitter, monitored in London Aug. 1, contained code messages and demanded the ouster of "the mad tyrant" Nasser.)

Nasser's political aide, Wing Cmndr. Ali Sabry, charged in an official statement Aug. 3 that the Aug. 2 Western conference bid had been "made in an atmosphere of pressure on Egypt & the threat of armed force." Sabry said that the Western action proved that "these Govts. had no intention of letting Egypt take possession of the Suez Canal, even after the expiration of the concession" [see p. 249E1]. Sabry insisted that "the Suez Canal Co. is an Egyptian company registered in Egypt & performing its duties under Egyptian laws." [See p. 251F2]

Nasser met with his Cabt. Aug. 4 to study the British invitation to the proposed Aug. 16 London talks. Reports from Cairo Aug. 5 said that Egypt was considering requests for a new conference site & inclusion of several uninvited nations. Nasser met repeatedly Aug. 3-7 with U.S. Amb.-to Egypt Henry A. Byroade, Soviet Amb. Yevgeni D. Kiselev & Indian Amb. Ali Yavar Jung. Nasser reportedly was trying to win Soviet & Indian backing at the Aug. 16 conference. [See p. 251E1, B2]

The Egyptian Govt. Aug. 5 recalled an unspecified number of reservists for active duty. Steps had been reported Aug. 3 to turn sports & social clubs into military training centers & use Liberation Rally party centers as recruiting stations. [See p. 249F3]

Eisenhower Deplores Seizure

Pres. Eisenhower said at his news conference in Washington Aug. 1 that Egyptian seizure of the Suez Canal had confronted the world "with a very grave issue" and that "continued efficient use" of Suez was "vital" to the U.S. Washington diplomatic sources said Aug. 1 that Egyptian Amb.-to-U.S. Ahmed Hussein had met with State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr. July 28 and urged that U.S. influence be used to prevent "nervous actions" from putting Egypt in a position "from which there would be no retreat" or possible agreement with Britain & France.

Dulles Report Scores Nasser

Dulles returned to the U.S. & presented a televised report on his London visit to Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 3. Dulles rejected as "inadmissible" exploitation of the canal "by one country for highly selfish purposes." Dulles charged Nasser with "ambition to extend his influence from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf" and said that the 24-nation Suez conference would render "a judgment of such moral force that the Suez Canal will go on as it has for the last 100 years." [See p. 250A-D3]

Dulles said Aug. 3 that "there were some people [presumably in Britain &

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France] who counseled immediate forceable action" which "would have been contrary to the principles of the UN Charter & would undoubtedly have led to widespread violence endangering the peace of the world." "We assume," Dulles said, "that the conference will succeed," but if it should fail, "we have given no commitments at any time as to what the U.S. would do. . . ."

(Paris dispatches said Aug. 4 that Dulles' TV report had underlined differences in the U.S. & Franco-British policies on Suez, particularly on the use of military force, should Egypt refuse to accept international control of the canal. The Paris newspaper *Paris-Presse* said Aug. 4: "We cannot count on the solidarity of Washington in the defense of our Mediterranean positions.") [See cols. 2, 3]

The U.S. Treasury Aug. 3 gave U.S. shippers permission to pay canal tolls to the new Egyptian Suez authority provided payment was accompanied by a statement that it had been made "under protest & without prejudice to all rights of recovery." The Aug. 3 Treasury order lifted undisclosed provisions of the July 31 Egyptian assets freeze, which banned all business dealings with the Egyptian Govt. [See p. 250A2]

British Strengthen Forces

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden told the House of Commons Aug. 2 that Egypt could not be permitted "unfettered control" of the Suez waterway. Eden said that the "movement from this country of certain naval, army & air force units" and a planned partial reserve callup would "strengthen our position in the Eastern Mediterranean." Laborite leader Hugh Gaitskell denounced Nasser Aug 2 but warned against assuming a position "where we might be denounced as an aggressor in the [UN] Security Council." [See p. 251B1]

Queen Elizabeth Aug. 3 signed a proclamation of "great emergency" & empowered War Min. Anthony Head to recall reservists for active service. Head told Parliament before its summer recess Aug. 2 that only a few thousand specialists would be affected by the reservist call-up. The Transport Ministry said Aug. 3 that "a certain number" of merchant ships had been requisitioned. The War Office announced Aug. 4 that enlistees' discharges had been halted & the return of draftees serving overseas delayed.

Other British military moves included: a census of available civilian aircraft & orders to ready several tank landing craft in storage Aug. 4; 13,190 ton carrier *Theseus* sailed for the Middle East with vehicles, stores & the 16th Independent Parachute Brigade Aug. 5; 22,000-ton carrier *Bulwark* dispatched with 40-50 aircraft Aug. 5; the 13,000-ton carrier *Ocean* underway for the Mediterranean Aug. 7. The British Govt. Aug. 7 ordered security regulations enforced on all military information. [See p. 251B1]

(The British Forgn. Office Aug. 2 warned all British citizens free to do so to leave Egypt. The French Embassy in Cairo was said to have urged French citizens to take similar steps Aug. 2.)

(The British Govt. Aug. 5 cancelled permission for the export of 24 anti-aircraft guns, some radar units & parts to Lebanon aboard the Egyptian freighter *Star of Luxor*. It was reported Aug. 5 that the shipment would be permitted aboard a non-Egyptian vessel.) [See p. 251A1]

French Assail Nasser

French Govt. sources Aug. 2 expressed limited satisfaction with plans for the Aug. 16 Suez conference as the Natl. Assembly voted, 422-150, to declare Pres. Nasser "a permanent menace to peace." Deputies attacked Nasser for violation of the 1888 Suez convention by a blockade of Israeli-bound shipping & charged him with having "proclaimed his intention to establish his hegemony over the Arab world." [See pp. 249F3, 251D1]

Premier Guy Mollet told the Assembly before summer adjournment Aug. 3 that Britain & France had "taken the necessary measures" to "impose" international control of the canal on Nasser "if, in a final defiance, he tries to ignore it." Mollet said that the Western powers had been unanimous in their preliminary London talks July 28-Aug. 2 & had "notified Nasser of the rules to which he must submit." Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau said Aug. 3 that the proposed Suez control body would function indefinitely & supersede both the Suez Canal Co. & new Egyptian canal authority. [See p. 258C1]

Pineau, in a telecast with Mollet Aug. 3, said that operation of the canal by Egypt would endanger 450,000 French troops "now risking their lives in North Africa." Mollet said that "we will not hesitate to accept our responsibilities." Defense Min. Maurice Bourges-Manoury said Aug. 5 that Nasser was starting a "racial & religious crusade against Europe" which "must be crushed in the Egyptian egg." [See p. 175G1]

The French Navy's Mediterranean squadron was reported Aug. 2 assembled & under alert at its Toulon base. The fleet was said to include the battleship *Jean Bart*, 2 aircraft carriers, the cruiser *Georges Leygues* & support craft for a total of 200,000 tons. The Natl. Defense Ministry Aug. 4 refused comment on Paris reports that French airborne troops had been mustered on Malta.

U. S. Warns of 'Arab War'

U.S. State Secy. Dulles conferred with Pres. Eisenhower on the Suez dispute Aug. 6 and informed Washington sources reported that he had told the President that Western use of force against Egypt would entail possible war with the entire Arab world. Saudi Arabian Amb.-to-U.S. Abdullah al-Khayyal met Dulles Aug. 6 & told reporters that Saudi Arabia "backs" Egypt but believed force could be averted. Syrian Amb.-to-U.S. Victor A. Khouri also saw Dulles Aug. 6 & said that Lebanon would "follow the general line of the Arab states." [See p. 251C2]

(Syrian Amb.-to-U.S. Farid Zeineddine said Aug. 4 that Western Suez policy was "leading headlong toward war." He rejected compromise on the dispute as long as Western "mobilization" continued. Zeineddine said that the "real objective" of the 3 Western nations was "to maintain existing colonial influence & to regain lost colonial positions.") [See p. 199B2]

Seeks Support in UN

Dulles Aug. 7 briefed 20 Latin-American ambassadors on the Suez dispute in a closed session reportedly called to insure Latin support for the West should Egypt bring the Suez issue before the UN. Dulles was said to have agreed that Egyptian seizure of the canal might have violated Art. 51 of the UN Charter, but he was represented as implying the U.S. Govt. did not feel this would justify use of force at Suez. Dulles reportedly urged economic sanctions against Egypt if the Aug. 16 London parley failed.

U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told reporters Aug. 7 that the Suez crisis was "a relatively small thing" when compared with the total U.S. military program. "We should," Wilson said, "seek honorable means of reaching a peaceful settlement rather than wave the big stick and threaten people." [See p. 262C2]

Military Action Doubted

Paris & London dispatches Aug. 7 reported growing doubts that Britain & France would attempt military action over Suez. French sources were said to feel that military re-occupation of the Canal Zone might be costly, that public opinion might not sanction the move & that the U.S. had not backed it. France was said to fear that the 24-nation conference would not unqualifiedly back the West's control plan & that Egypt could appeal to the UN against Western military action.

Egypt Says UN Bars Force

Egypt's Forgn. Ministry charged Aug. 6 that the Western powers had "drafted resolutions expecting the countries that had been invited [to the London conference] to sign on the dotted line." The Egyptian statement said that "Britain & France have threatened to use force if these resolutions are not carried out," forgetting "that no force should be used without the sanction of the [UN] Security Council."

The semi official *Middle East News Agency* said Aug. 7 that Nasser would make a statement of "great world-wide importance" at a news conference Aug. 12, the day set for a meeting of the Arab League's Political Com. in Cairo. The agency quoted "informed political sources" as saying that Egypt would accept an as yet unrevealed Indonesian invitation to join

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

in Colombo powers talks on the Suez question. [See p. 251A2]

Russians Criticize West

British Amb.-to-USSR Sir William Hayter formally invited Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov to the Aug. 16 London conference Aug. 3 as the Soviet press continued to support Egypt & condemn Western intervention. *Pravda* charged Aug. 3 that "there is no ground & no justification for the military measures of the British authorities." *Izvestia* said Aug. 4 that "the conference is in fact being convened only in order to sanction the Anglo-French-American plan that has already been drawn up." The Soviet CP Central Com. Agitprop section chief, F. V. Konstantinov, said Aug. 5 in *Pravda* that Western plans for internationalization of the canal were a pretext for intervention by "imperialist politicians." Hayter met with Forgn. Min. Shepilov Aug. 6 & British Embassy spokesmen in Moscow said it was a "fair presumption" that he had assured the USSR that attendance at the conference would not commit it to the Western plan for internationalization of the canal. [See p. 251E1]

(British Forgn. Office news chief Sir George Young said Aug. 7 that acceptance of an invitation to the Aug. 16 London conference did not "necessarily imply acceptance of the principle of internationalization" of the canal. Young said that other nations would be permitted to advance alternative proposals. However, the Forgn Off. said later Aug. 7, the conference had been called to discuss internationalization and Britain did not intend that it study "proposals" which do not come within these terms.")

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Intl. Chamber of Shipping said in New York Aug. 4 that no merchant vessels had been rerouted to avoid the Suez Canal & none had been refused passage by Egypt. The Norwegian ship *Vito* was reported halted Aug. 3, questioned on where tolls had been paid & permitted to continue. Port Said reports said Aug. 1 that 286 vessels, 91 of them British, had passed through the canal since its nationalization July 26. [See p. 250A-F2] . . . **Chinese Communist** Premier Chou En-lai was reported Aug. 1 to have backed Egyptian seizure of the canal & urged Britain & France to seek settlement through negotiation. [See p. 251F3] . . . **Indian** Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said Aug. 1 that the Suez seizure was "a sign of the weakening of European domination of Asia & the Middle East." India was reported Aug. 7 to be attempting mediation between Egypt & the Western powers. [See p. 251B2] . . . **Iraqi** Govt. statement issued Aug. 5 while King Faisal II was in Britain on a state visit & shortly after Premier Nuri as-Said had returned from medical treatment in Britain Aug. 5, said that "Iraq stands beside Egypt" in the Suez dispute. [See p. 251C2] . . . **Lebanese** reports said Aug. 2 that the canal seizure had raised the possibility of nationalization for Western oil installations throughout the Mid-East & given impetus to demands for an inter-Arab agreement on use of oil revenues for commnon development programs. [See p. 251C2] . . . **Syrian** Gvt. sources Aug. 1 said a draft Syrian plan for federal union of Syria & Egypt had been taken to Cairo July 31 by Egyptian Amb.-to-Syria Brig. Gen. Mahmoud Riad. The plan reportedly allowed for expansion of the union into a "United Arab States." [See p. 251D2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Indonesia Renounces Debt

The Republic of Indonesia Aug. 4 repudiated 4,081,000,000 guilders ($1,-065,141,000) in debts to the Netherlands and said that "in fact, the Netherlands is in debt to Indonesia." Indonesia said that it would honor 420 million guilders ($109,620,000) of the debt as 3d-party obligations incurred by the former Netherlands East Indies Govt. with the U.S., Canada & Australia. Of the remaining 3,661,000,000 guilders, Indonesia said it would deduct 3 billion as money "used in the war against the Republic," an additional 420 million to offset the 3d-party debts & would wipe out the 241 million guilder balance. [See p. 122F1]

Eisenhower Answers Bulganin

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 7 made public a reply Aug. 4 to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's June 6 letter urging disarmament & withdrawal of forces from Germany [see p. 189E3]. The President said that, though he welcomed the Soviet disarmament moves, there still was need for "supervisory mechanisms" and that he had accepted Soviet proposals "for ground inspection on the assumption that you would also agree to my proposal for aerial inspection & exchange of military information" [see pp. 219D3, 153E1]. The President told Bulganin "the problem of forces in Germany cannot be dealt with as an isolated matter" [see p. 243A3]. Mr. Eisenhower said that the Big 4 had agreed at the 1955 Geneva Conference on their "common responsibility" for German reunification. "Not only has this not happened," the President wrote, "but I hear of statements from your side" implying "that your Govt. is determined to maintain indefinitely the division of Germany." [See p. 235B1-A2]

Mr. Eisenhower noted that Bulganin's letter had not even mentioned his Mar. 1, 1956 proposals for nuclear weapons controls [see p. 73B1-D3]. The President said that a "new spirit" was needed to settle East-West disarmament differences. He urged that "efforts being made in your country to eradicate some of the evils of an earlier [Stalinist] period" be turned against evils "also projected into the international field." [See p. 207F2]

(Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov Aug. 4 replied to questions on Soviet defense policy submitted by *N.Y. Times* military editor Hanson W. Baldwin while on a Moscow visit July 7. Zhukov said that "air power & nuclear weapons by themselves cannot decide the outcome of an armed struggle," and that the decision to cut Russian forces had partially been dictated by "considerations of developing the peaceful economy" of the USSR. The reply, published Aug. 7, equated Pres. Eisenhower's "open sky" plan to "intelligence activities" which would lead to "greater distrust" between the U.S. & Soviet Union.) [See pp. 243F1-A2, 57G3-58A1]

Chou on 'Democracy', U.S.

Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai, in an interview granted Australian newsman Reg. B. Leanard, said Aug. 5 that China soon could "enlarge the democratic base of our system of Govt." through more frequent meetings of the Natl. People's Congress, greater use of criticism & extension of voting privileges from ex-landlords to confessed ex-counter revolutionaries [see p. 206E2]. Chou said that U.S. refusal to recognize the Peiping Govt. was ostrichlike. He rejected any U.S. participation in negotiations on the future of Formosa. He claimed that the island was a Chinese province & that how it should be "liberated" was a matter of Chinese sovereignty. [See pp. 219F, 190F3]

(The Peiping Govt. Aug. 6 cabled offers of visas to 15 U.S. newsmen who had requested them. They were invited to China for a month-long visit to begin Aug. 20-30. Lincoln White, U.S. State Dept. press officer, said Aug. 6 that the U.S. would continue to bar travel in Red China on U.S. passports under criminal statute penalties of $2,000 fine & up to 5 yrs. in jail. The State Dept. Aug. 7 conceded receipt of newsmen's protests but said the ban would remain as long as U.S. citizens were held in China as "political hostages.") [See pp. 221C3, 10A-E2]

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Burmese Premier Ba Swe Aug. 7 barred negotiation of the Burmese-Red China frontier dispute until withdrawal of all Communist Chinese troops from Burma's border provinces. Ba Swe said Aug. 7 that there had been "no real battles" between Red Chinese & Burmese forces and that he was confident of a peaceful solution. Burmese reports Aug. 2-3 said that invading Chinese numbered "several thousand" men & had been in position since last fall. [See p. 251F3] . . . **Honduran** Govt. forces put down a 3-hr. uprising Aug. 1 by soldiers of the Francisco Morazan barracks in Tegucigalpa. The rebels, led by Capt. Santos Osorto Paz, surrendered after loyalist troops & police opened fire with machine guns & mortars. About 26 people on both sides were reported killed & 100 taken prisoner. Chief of State Julio Lozano Díaz blamed Villedistas (supporters of exiled Liberal Party leader Ramón Villeda Morales) & Communists for the revolt. He declared a state of emergency Aug. 2 and established radio, TV & press censorship. [See p. 179D1]

THE PRESIDENT

Names New Surgeon General

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 3 named Dr. Leroy E. Burney, 49, Asst. Surgeon Gen. of the Public Health Service, to succeed Dr. Leonard A. Scheele as Surgeon Gen. Burney received a recess appointment. A career PHS officer since 1932 (educated at Butler, Indiana & Johns Hopkins universities), he had been Asst. Surgeon Gen. since 1954, previously served as Indiana State Health Commisioner on leave from the PHS from 1946 to 1954. [See p. 220D1]

Says Health Satisfactory

At his first press conference in 8 weeks, Pres. Eisenhower told Washington newsmen Aug. 1: He had "no doubts" about his ability to serve a 2d term; his ileitis operation never had cast doubt on his decision to run for reelection; his doctors had told him that the operation "corrected a condition that existed with me for a long time, and that I was going to be a lot better"; "I feel good, but I don't feel as well as I did a year ago at this time" (prior to his heart attack last Sept. 24).

When William McGaffin of the *Chicago Daily News*, in questioning the President, told him that some people who "love you (&) are going to vote for you" were "afraid you won't live for another 4 years," Mr. Eisenhower replied: "I don't think it is too important to the individual how his end comes, and certainly he can't dictate the time. What we are talking about here is the importance to the country, and it happens that at this moment the Republican Party apparently thinks I am still important to them & to the country. And since I believe so much in the Republican Party, and I believe that it needed rebuilding so badly . . . I said I would continue to try. But this is a decision that the American people are going to have to face. . . . We will see what the American people have to say about it." [See p. 227F2]

The President Aug. 4 played 4 holes of golf—his first since the June 9 operation—and said afterward that he felt "fine." [See p. 244A1]

Democrats Oppose Health Issue

An appeal to drop the President's health as a campaign issue was made Aug. 5 by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), who issued a statement saying there had been "too much talk about Pres. Eisenhower's health by some Democrats but by more Republicans." Mansfield deplored "the daily diagnoses, the too candid commentaries & the degrading spectacle of our Chief Executive being shown in the light of a guinea pig." Mansfield advised: "Let us all . . . hold our peace & discuss the issues which divide us as well as those which unite us." "Let the President attend to his duties to the best of his ability . . . and let the rest of us pray & hope for his recovery."

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.), who said that "the bulk of the talk has been by Republicans who are protesting constantly how healthy the President is," suggested Aug. 5 that "it would be a good idea for the Democrats to stop claiming he is sick and the Republicans to stop claiming he is Tarzan." [See p. 244C-F1]

Gives View on Congress

Pres. Eisenhower said at his news conference Aug. 1 that he was "highly pleased" that Congress had enacted "essential parts" of his legislative program this year. A White House statement later noted that action requested by the President had not been taken on school construction aid, civil rights, revision of immigration curbs, Taft-Hartley labor law amendment, a national health reinsurance program, increased postal rates, extension of the minimum wage law's coverage, atomic energy insurance, the Fryingpan-Arkansas irrigation project, Hawaiian statehood & Dist. of Columbia home rule and Niagara power development. [See p. 236F2]

(Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, D., N.Y., charged Aug. 2 that the White House claim to sponsorship of the $405 million Niagara power project was "political hypocrisy" and that the White House, although signifying that it had no objection to the bill, did nothing to alter Republican Congressional opposition to it. Lehman said 4 Republicans helped hold the Senate-approved measure in the House Rules Com., where it died when Congress adjourned.) [See p. 193G3]

Signs Legislation

Bills signed by the President following adjournment of Congress:

Aug. 1—(HR7225) Amendment of the Social Security act to liberalize retirement benefits for women & disabled persons, extend coverage of self-employed professionals & pay benefits to children disabled under age 18. [See p. 253G3] . . . (HR7089) Increased payments to widows & other beneficiaries of service men killed on active duty, with payments to rise from a $69.60 peacetime-$87 wartime monthly scale to a new scale of $122-$266 depending on the deceased serviceman's military rank. [See pp. 221E3, 237A3] . . . Liberalization of the Farmers Home Admin. loan program to permit refinancing of indebtedness on "family-size" farms, longer-term loans in disaster areas, larger initial loans for farm operations & loans to "part-time" farmers conducting "substantial" farming operations. [See p. 169D1] . . . Increase of Commodity Credit Corp.'s maximum funds for buying surplus crops from $12 billion to $14.5 billion. [See p. 175G3] . . . Enlargement of the Hawaiian Legislature from 45 to 76 members (House from 30 to 51, Senate from 15 to 25) & reapportionment of state legislative districts (effective in the 1958 elections). [See p. 253C2]

Aug. 2—(HR6040) Customs Simplification Act making the sales price to American importers the basis for determining ad valorem (percentage) duties on imported goods, with a 5% limit on reduction under present rates based on wholesale prices in countries of origin. The President said on signing the measure that it would do more than "any other single measure to free the importation of merchandise from customs complications & pitfalls for the inexperienced importer." [See Vol. XV, p. 216B1] . . . (S3958) A bill authorizing Govt. grants to: state mental health institutions for research & training (first-yr. estimate: $1,500,000) and to nursing schools for advanced training of professional nurses to do teaching & supervisory work (first-yr. estimate: $2 million); $1 million a yr. to medical, dental, engineering & nursing schools for advanced training of public health workers; $5 million a yr. for 5 yrs. for training of practical nurses. [See p. 193F1] . . . (S849) 2-yr extension of the $210 million-a-yr. program of federal grants to public & private agencies for hospital construction. [See p. 193E1] . . . (HR9260) Extension for a yr. (to July 25, 1957) of the deadline for World War II veterans to apply for Govt. home, farm & business loans. [See p. 137G3] . . . A bill requiring that refrigerators be made with safety devices so that children trapped inside could open the door.

Aug. 3—The compromise $2.1 billion military construction bill to replace one vetoed by the President. [See p. 254F1] . . . (SJRes. 114) A bill changing the name of Bedloes I. in N.Y. Harbor—site of the Statue of Liberty—to Liberty I. . . . Authorization for the N.Y.-N.J.-Conn. Interstate Sanitation Comm. to study smoke & air pollution in the N.Y. Harbor area. . . . Authorization of subsidy payments in connection with U.S. participation the next 3 yrs. in the Intl. Wheat Agreement, under which the U.S. was to supply 132 million bu. of wheat a year to importing countries at $1.50-$2 a bu. [See p. 237-G2] . . . Permanent residence in the U.S. for Nikolai Evygenyevich Khokhlov, ex-Soviet MVD captain who turned exile while on a mission in West Germany in 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 135B1] . . . (S4164) Creation of an office of Fed. Highway Administrator to carry out the $33 billion federal highway construction program. [See p. 220B2]

Aug. 4—(HR8157) Authorization for burial of a Korean War unknown soldier in Arlington Natl. Cemetery.

Aug. 6—Authorization for the FBI to enter kidnaping investigations 24 hrs. after abduction. [See p. 254F2] . . . A measure to provide federal grants & loans for non-federal reclamation projects, with the provision that Congressional committees could disapprove projects. The President said he signed the bill because of its "general merit" although it was "seriously faulty" and the clause on Congressional approval of projects might be unconstitutional. He said

he had been assured that necessary changes would be enacted by the next Congress. [See p. 236B2] . . . Abolition of the federal tax on amusement admissions under 91¢. [See p. 254C2]

Aug. 7—The Flood Insurance Act. [See p. 254G1] . . . The omnibus bill on public housing & home improve-loans. [See p. 254C1] . . . A bill to expand the Agri. Dept.'s watershed protection & upstream flood prevention program to allow for storage of water for municipal supply & streamflow regulation. He said the bill would advance "partnership between the Fed. Govt. & the local people in conserving . . . soil & water," but said he disliked its provision that the Govt. pay all cost of building flood-control structures. [See p. 128F2] . . . A bill to exempt transportation fares under 61¢ from federal tax. [See p. 254C2] . . . A bill to promote Hanford W. MacNider of Mason City, Ia. from maj. gen. to lt. gen. on the retired list. [See Vol. XI, p. 317K]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

McKeon Sentenced

Staff Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon, 31, was sentenced by a Navy court at the Parris Island (S. C.) Marine Corps training base Aug. 4 to a bad-conduct discharge, 9 mos. imprisonment at hard labor, reduction to private & a $270 fine in connection with the drowning of 6 USMC recruits when he marched a platoon into a creek Apr. 8.

Wide World
McKEON

In returning its findings Aug. 3, the court had found McKeon guilty of homicide due to "simple negligence" (reduced from "culpable" negligence) and of drinking in a recruit barracks. He was acquitted on charges of manslaughter, oppression of troops & conduct detrimental to the service.

The sentence was subject to review by Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas & a Board of Review named by him. It then could be appealed to a civilian Military Court of Appeals, whose decision would be final.

Marine & Navy officers on the court (equivalent to jury) that heard McKeon's trial: Col. Edward L. Hutchinson, court president; Lt. Cols. Nicholas A. Sisak, Duane Fulta & Daniel J. Regan; Majors John G. Demas & Edwin T. Carleton; Lt. Bentley A. Nelson. USN Capt. I. N. Klein presided as court legal officer. USMC Maj. Charles B. Sevier conducted the prosecution.

Tragedy Related

Events of the march into tidal Ribbon Creek were related by McKeon & other survivors during the trial. They agreed that he had ordered the night march into Ribbon Creek in an effort to instill discipline into the recruit platoon.

Testifying in his own defense Aug. 1, McKeon said the platoon had been lackadaisical & undisciplined and had not responded to other measures designed to raise its *esprit de corps.* He cited the fact that he led the recruits into the creek, never entered water deeper than his armpits, did not disregard their safety & would have brought them out without harm had not some gone out of line. He conceded to Sevier that he had not reconnoitered Ribbon Creek before the march. McKeon & preceding witnesses testified that such marches into the Parris Island swamp area had been ordered before by drill instructors to instill discipline in trainees.

McKeon conceded that he had taken 2 drinks of vodka from another man's bottle in the barracks Apr. 8 in violation of regulations but denied that he was under the influence of liquor when the tragedy occurred. The defense offered testimony to corroborate his claim that he had not drunk in the presence of a recruit but had raised a capped bottle to his lips—a derisive gesture indicating that a recruit he was reprimanding was not yet a manly marine.

(McKeon, praised personally by recruits who trained under him, expressed remorse over the 6 recruits' deaths. He said after the verdict was returned Apr. 3 that he was "satisfied" he had received a "fair deal." But he expressed dismay Aug. 4 over his sentence to a bad-conduct discharge and said he hoped to stay in the Marines.) [See p. 238B-D2]

Generals Support McKeon

Emile Zola Berman, noted civilian trial lawyer of New York who conducted McKeon's defense without charge, introduced Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, USMC Commandant, & retired Lt. Gen. Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller of Saluda, Va., most revered of living USMC war heroes, as witnesses to support the defense contention that McKeon had not violated accepted training practices and that the 6 drownings were accidental due to unjustified panic.

Pate testified Aug. 1 that he did not consider the marching of an undisciplined platoon into water "oppression." He indicated that he would "take a stripe away from" Sgt. McKeon for drinking against regulations and would have "transferred him away for stupidity or for lack of judgment"—with the stipulation "that on no condition was this sergeant to drill recruits again"—for having lost 6 men on the Apr. 8 march.

Puller, winner of 5 Navy Crosses and a USMC "legend" for heroic field leadership of troops during World War II & in the Korean War, upheld McKeon's actions before the court Aug. 2 and declared: "I think (Gen. Pate) agrees and regrets that this man was ever ordered to trial by general court-martial." Puller stressed the necessity of night training—lack of which, he said, explained why "American troops made out so poorly in the Korean war." [See Vol. XI, p. 170F]

Democrats Study Platform

The Dem. Natl. Convention's Com. on Platform & Resolutions opened hearings in Chicago Aug. 6 on issues to be dealt with in the 1956 Democratic platform to be adopted at the convention beginning Aug. 13.

The committee heard ex-Agri. Secy. Claude R. Wickard, a Senatorial candidate in Indiana, propose Aug. 6 a liberal Govt.-supported farm program incorporating a food-stamp plan for distribution of surplus food to low-income families, increased use of American surpluses to benefit the needy overseas, encouragement of cooperatives, liberalized loans & tax exceptions to small farmers, and broader conservation & marketing research programs [see Vol. XV, p. 313G2]. Pres. Charles B. Shuman of the Amer. Farm Bureau Fed. countered with a defense of farm policies now in effect under the Eisenhower Admin.

Hearings on foreign policy Aug. 7 brought 30 witnesses before the committee & produced a series of attacks on the Eisenhower Admin.'s hesitancy about giving Israel arms aid against Arab states. Ex-Asst. State Secy. William Benton charged that the GOP had failed to keep a 1952 campaign pledge to revise immigration restrictions and said the U.S. had been fortunate to "avoid disaster" under the Eisenhower Admin.'s foreign policies. Robert R. Nathan, a spokesman for Americans for Dem. Action, called Aug. 7 for "demilitarization" of U.S. foreign policy so as to compete with Soviet economic offers to uncommitted countries. [See p. 45F2]

Civil Rights Compromise Sought

37 Democratic leaders of 11 Southern states appealed after a caucus in Atlanta Aug. 1-2 for reciprocal recognition by Northern & Southern Democrats of "the problems & political necessities of other states" so that the Dem. Natl. Convention could produce "a platform acceptable to the South & to the nation." The Southern leaders called for moderation on the civil rights issue so that the party could unite to defeat the "inept, big-business Republican administration." Southern Democrats were said to be willing to pledge support to "the law of the land" without specific reference to the Supreme Court's rulings for desegregation. Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler said Aug. 6 that he expected the Democratic plank on civil rights to be stronger this year than in 1952, but he added Aug. 7 that he saw no need for the platform to mention specifically the Supreme Court.

Adlai E. Stevenson, in an interview with John Daly on ABC-TV Aug. 7, said he felt that "the platform should express unequivocal approval of the Court's decisions, although it seems odd that you have to express your approval of the Constitution & its institutions." Stevenson's statement was denounced by Georgia Dem. State Chrmn. John Sammons Bell as "a stupid blunder" which might alienate his Southern support & cost him the Presidential nomination.

Carmine G. DeSapio, leader of N. Y. Gov. Averell Harriman's campaign for

the Democratic Presidential nomination, said in New York Aug. 7 that Southern opposition to Harriman was based mainly on the feeling that Harriman, a foe of segregation, would "carry out the intent & purpose of the platform to the letter of the law." [See p. 238B1]

Stevenson Vs. Harriman

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.), expected to receive favorite-son votes for the Presidential nomination on the first convention ballot, said Aug. 3 in Albuquerque that he would ask his supporters to switch their votes to Stevenson before the first ballot ended. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, visited by Stevenson Aug. 2 in Hyde Park, N.Y., said he was as strong in support of New Deal-Fair Deal principles as Harriman. [See pp. 245G2, 177B1]

Harriman, speaking in Wheeling, W. Va. Aug. 4, said the Democrats could win the November election only with a "fighting campaign" and that a "policy of moderation"—which, he implied, was followed by Stevenson—was "the counsel of defeat." George Backer, Harriman-for-President campaign director in New York City, said Aug. 1 that he had failed in an effort to form a "liberal" alliance with Sen. Estes Kefauver against nomination of a "moderate" before Kefauver quit the race. [See p. 252A1-D2]

Nixon Gains for 2d Term

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference in Washington Aug. 1 that Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon was "perfectly acceptable to me, as he was in 1952" as a running mate. The President reiterated his stand that he could express no stronger indorsement of a Vice Presidential contender before the GOP conventions. Te refused to name any others "acceptable."

Gov. Christian A. Herter (Mass.), whose name was advanced by Harold E. Stassen for the Vice Presidential nomination, announced in Boston Aug. 2 that he would not consent to having himself nominated at the convention against Nixon. Although Gov. Godwin Knight refused to indorse Nixon, the Calif. Republican Central Com., meeting in Sacramento Aug. 5, indorsed renomination of the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.

Stassen said Aug. 5 on ABC-TV's *College Press Conf.* that his campaign on behalf of Herter had been joined by 5 more prominent Republicans: ex-Mass. Gov. Robert Bradford, W. Howard Clay of Kentucky, Elliott A. Carter of New Hampshire, Richard Hansen of Minnesota & Edison Mathis Jr. of Atlantic City, N.J. Stassen said Aug. 6 that Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall & other GOP Natl. Com. leaders had moved last winter to "foreclose" renomination of Nixon "contrary" to Pres. Eisenhower's desire that the question be left open.

(Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy denounced Stassen Aug. 6 as "one of the most contemptible politicians of our era" and said it was "impossible to believe that Stassen was telling the truth about this 'poll'" favoring Herter over Nixon. McCarthy said on MBS-TV's *Reporter's Roundup* Aug. 5 that he thought Sen. Stuart Symington [Mo.] & Gov. Frank J. Lausche [O.], but not Adlai Stevenson, could give Pres. Eisenhower a "very, very, very close race." [See pp. 252B3, 246F1, D2]

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Defense. Budget estimates for fiscal 1957-58 submitted by the service secretaries totaled $48.5 billion and were returned for revision downward, Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson disclosed Aug. 7. He said he told the secretaries their estimates were "unrealistic," posed an "unconscionable burden" on U.S. taxpayers & were "completely out of range of the nation." He said the level of armed manpower for next fiscal year was "under review," not yet decided [see p. 238D-G1]. Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Aug. 1, when asked about reports that Adm. Arthur W. Radford (Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman) had proposed an armed forces cut to 800,000 men by 1960: He "never heard of such a proposal made on any serious basis," but his Admin. had sought since 1953 "to stress new weapons . . . the modern means of delivery of firepower, and to minimize, so far as we could, the use of individuals who could better be employed in building roads & schools & other things necessary." [See pp. 259D2, 177C2] . . . The Senate Armed Services Subcom. on air power disclosed Aug. 2 that Gen. Nathan F. Twining, AF Chief of Staff, had told it June 19 that the U.S. defense establishment's "mind is made up that we are going to develop a new strategy built around the use of atomic weapons." He said "some conventional capabilities" would be retained to deal with minor wars, but that basic reliance on atomic weapons would enable the U.S. to "reduce our forces considerably" & "provide the forces for the country within a reasonable standard of financing." He said the AF could deal with "threats that exist today" but that the country should remedy the "slowness" of its changeover from "old-type warfare." [See pp. 228C3-229C1] . . . AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles, addressing the AF Assn. in New Orleans Aug. 4, said nuclear weapons could be used to deter minor as well as major aggression. He asserted that "no morality & no logic requires the defender to meet aggression with the same type of forces that the aggressor chooses to employ." [See p. 209D2]

Steel strike ended Aug. 5 after 36 days when the 12 major companies affected signed contracts with the United Steelworkers of Amer. The strike, involving 650,000 workers, was estimated to have cost 10 million tons of steel production & $250 million in steelworkers' wages. U.S. Steel announced Aug. 6 increases in the price of steel averaging $8.50 a ton. [See p. 254D3]

Soil bank agreements effective in 1956 were signed by 495,432 farmers before the deadline July 27, the Agri. Dept. reported Aug. 3. Agreements called for retirement of 10,720,748 acres of cultivated land for payments totaling $225 million this year, as follows: corn—282,316 agreements, 4,481,558 acres, $150,977,768 owed

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Aug. 4

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,829	*$21,828	*$21,682
Currency circulation	*$30,575	*$30,632	*$30,237
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*ª$28,623	*$28,657	*$23,526
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,422,329,280	$9,722,802,993	$10,114,774,752
England note circulation	*£1,979.215	*£1,963.007	———
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stocks sales (shares)	11,656,875	10,549,045	10,542,954
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	214.29	212.82	194.22
Bond sales (par value)	$20,405,000	$17,827,000	$17,443,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	95.61	95.84	99.54
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)§	131,249	132,673	163,105
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	ᵇ7,085,800	7,110,800	6,615,500
Soft-coal output (tons)	ᶜ9,050,000	7,250,000	9,434,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*ᵇ11,295	11,125	10,727
Carloadings (cars)	ᵇ649,806	648,492	790,426
	June	**May**	**June 1955**
Ind'l output§¶	141	142	139
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.49¾	$2.48⅞	$2.44⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.86½	$1.89¼	$1.64
Cotton (lb.)	$.3410	$.3345	$.3450
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$52.67	$49.50	$43.33
Wholesale food index‡	ᵈ$6.08	$6.08	$6.21
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	ᵈ114.2	114.1	109.8
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	ᵇ97	96	98
Failures (July 26)‡	227	223	201

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board ª Member banks, 94 cities, July 25 ᵇ July 28 ᶜ July 21 ᵈ July 31 ʳRevised ˢRecord

NEW BOOKS

Amelie In Love. By Henri Troyat. Novel of shy French girl's discovery of love and new life before World War I. July 25. (Simon & Schuster, 370 pp., $4.50)*

And Walk In Love. By Henrietta Buckmaster. Novelized life of Saul of Tarsus, who became Apostle Paul. July 30. (Random House, 404 pp., $3.95)*

The Aristocrats. By Michel de St. Pierre. Noble French family's struggle with insufficient funds & 20th century egalitarianism. July 30. (Dutton, 253 pp., $3.50)*

The Butchers. By Leonard Bishop. Young New York boxer's idealistic struggle with crooked syndicate that controls him. July 24. (Dial, 435 pp., $3.95)*

Frogman: Cmdr. Crabb's Story. By Marshall Pugh. Exploits of British skin-diver who disappeared in Portsmouth harbor during Russian naval visit [see p. 170A1]. Aug. 6. (Scribner's, 208 pp., $3.50)†

Over The Bridge. By Richard Church. Autobiog. of English poet, novelist, critic. Aug. 6. (Dutton, 231 pp., $3.75)†

The Search For Capt. Slocum. By Walter Magnes Teller. Biog. of mariner who sailed alone around world 1895-1898. July 26. (Scribner's, 258 pp., $3.95)†

So Fell the Angels. By Thos. G. & Marva R. Belden. Biog. of Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Treasury Secy., later Chief Justice. July 30. (Little, Brown, 401 pp., $5)†

The Straight & Narrow Path. By Honor Tracy. Comedy of doings in accentric Irish townlet. July 30. (Random House, 245 pp., $3.50)*

The Ultimate Viking. By Eric Linklater. Semi-biog. of Sweyn Asleifsson, Viking chieftain who roistered in 12th Century Orkney Is. July 26. (Harcourt, Brace, 296 pp., $5.75)*

* Fiction † Non-fiction

in payments; wheat—97,944 agreements, 5,078,385 acres, $39,612,190 in payments; cotton—90,435 agreements, 1,063,613 acres, $25,595,348 in payments; tobacco — 18,706 agreements, 30,415 acres, $6,368,140 in payments; peanuts — 4,830 agreements, 40,067 acres, $534,384 in payments; rice — 1,183 agreements, 26,714 acres, $1,326,400 in payments. [See p. 246E3] . . . **Illinois** ex-auditor Orville E. Hodge's press relations aide, H. Kendall Olds, 45, was found drowned in Lake Springfield, Ill. Aug. 1. John E. Sullivan, 65, resigned Aug. 2 as campaign treas. for Illinois Democratic gubernatorial nominee Herbert C. Paschen because he had been questioned about a bank of which he was president & Hodge a major stockholder. [See p. 246C3]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

World Council of Churches' Central Com., in session at the World Council meeting in Galyatetoe, Hungary, approved Aug. 4 a report by its chairman, Dr. Franklin Clark Fry of New Rochelle, N.Y. (United Lutheran Church in Amer. pres.), recommending that delegations from the Russian Orthodox Church's Moscow Patriarchate & the World Council's Central Com. confer on the Russian Church's possible entry into Council membership. 400 Protestant, Anglican & Orthodox church leaders, including delegations from the U.S., West Europe, Communist satellite countries & Red China, attended the World Council meeting July 28-Aug. 4. The Council announced Aug. 4 that the Hungarian Govt. had agreed to retry Hungarian Lutheran Bishop Lajos Ordass, who had been imprisoned since 1948 for alleged violation of currency regulations. Many World Council delegates preached in Budapest churches Aug. 5 and the delegates were given a reception & luncheon by the Hungarian Govt. [See p. 145E3; Vol. XV, 274D-E2] . . . **Vatican** made public Aug. 1 a liberalization (issued Mar. 25) of its law restricting cloistered nuns. The new regulation established "major" & "minor" classifications of nuns "of clausura" and specified conditions under which they might leave their convents without obtaining special privilege. [See Vol. XIV, p. 335G2] . . . **Jews** total 18,000 in Czechoslovakia as against 350,000 before World War II, and 50,000 in Poland as against 3 million before World War II, Rabbis Harold H. Gordon, gen. secy. of the N.Y. Board of Rabbis, & Israel A. Mowshowitz of Jamaica, N.Y. reported July 26 on their return to New York from a 5-day visit to each country. [See pp. 247G2, 223A3] . . . **Archb. Joseph F. Rummell** announced Aug. 5 that racial integration of Roman Catholic Schools in the New Orleans Archdiocese had been postponed at least until Sept. 1957 because "certain difficulties still remain." He reaffirmed a Feb. 11 declaration holding racial segregation "morally wrong & sinful." [See p. 69B2] . . **Sigma Kappa** sorority's national council notified its local chapters at Cornell U. (Ithaca, N.Y.) & Tufts U. (Medford, Mass.) Aug. 1 that it had withdrawn their charters "for the good of the sorority." Both had announced that they would initiate Negro girls this fall. [See Vol. XIII, p. 413C1] . . . **Science** graduates from Soviet colleges totaled 126,000, from U.S. colleges 59,000 in 1955, the Natl. Science Foundation reported Aug. 2. The foundation pointed out that training & living standards in the 2 countries differed & that the U.S. still led in graduate scientists, 1,536,000 to 1,158,000, but said that all Soviet graduates were more likely to enter scientific work than all American graduates. (A $1 million, 5-yr. program to encourage American youths to enter scientific careers was announced by the Mfg. Chemists Assn. Aug. 5). [See p. 145F2]

OBITUARIES

John Miller Andrews, 85, Northern Ireland Prime Min. 1940-43, Labor Min. 1921-37; Aug. 5 in Cumber.

Chester Beach, 75, sculptor of *Fountain of the Waters,* other prize-winning works, coin designer, ex-Natl. Sculpture Soc. pres.; Aug. 6, Brewster, N.Y.

Glenn Briggs, 65, U.S. Agri. Dept. research agriculturist in charge of forgn. tech. aid programs: Aug. 4 in Washington of heart attack.

Brig. Gen. Sir James Edward Edmonds, 94, Boer War vet. who wrote official British history of World War I in 57 vols.; death announced Aug. 7 in London.

Peadar Doyle, 79, Lord Mayor of Dublin 1941-43, '45-46, Irish MP; Aug. 4 in Dublin.

Sigmund Engel, 84, confidence man & swindler who allegedly fleeced more than 50 women out of $1 million in savings & inheritances after marrying some, promising others movie careers; July 30 in Kankakee State Hosp., Chicago.

Dr. John A. Fleming, 79, geophysicist, ex-dir. Carnegie Inst. Dept. of Terrestrial Magnetism, ed.-pblshr. *Journal of Terrestrial Magnetism & Atmospheric Electricity;* July 29 in San Mateo, Calif.

Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R., Calif.), 62, Congressman since 1938, member House Interstate & Forgn. Commerce Com., Joint Congressional Com. on Atomic Energy; Aug. 5 in Washington of pneumonia.

Ernest Horch, 52, Austrian Davis Cup tennis player in 1920s; July 31 in Vancouver, B.C. of heart attack.

Dr. Thornwell Jacobs Sr., 79, founder & ex-pres. Oglethorpe U. who in 1940 dedicated Crypt of Civilization—a small chamber containing 20th century objects to be opened in 8113; Aug. 4 in Atlanta.

Dr. John Adams Kingsbury, 79, chrmn of allegedly subversive Natl. Cncl. of Amer.-Sov. Friendship since 1949, co-founder 1920 & dir. Milbank Meml. Fund which helped spearhead ideas for natl. health plan; Aug 3 in New York. [See Vol. XV, p. 425E1]

John Treville Latouche, 38, Broadway lyricist (shows *Golden Apple, Cabin in the Sky,* song *Ballad for Americans,* recently-completed libretto for Douglas Moore's opera *Ballad of Baby Doe*); Aug. 7 in Calais, Vt. of heart attack. [See Vol. XV, p. 378G3]

Col. W. W. Murray, 65, Scottish-born Canadian Parliamentary reporter & writer, World War II Canadian Army dir. of military intelligence; Aug. 2, Ottawa.

Ivan Isidorovitch Nosenko, 54, Russian Min. of Shipbuilding, Min. of Transportation, Min. of Heavy Machine Building 1947-54; death announced Aug. 2 in Moscow.

Charles S. Rauh, 73, bd. chrmn. & ex-pres. Belt Railroad & Stock Yds. Co.; Aug. 2 in Indianapolis.

Sir Robert Rhodes, 95, ex-New Zealand Postmaster-General, Public Health Min., Defense Min.; July 30, Christchurch.

Albert Woolson, 109, last survivor of Civil War's 2,675,000-man Union Army in which he was drummer & bugler boy; Aug. 2 in Duluth, Minn. (Woolson's death left 3 Confederate Army survivors of Civil War armies: Walter Williams, 113, of Franklin, Tex.; John Salling, 110, of Slant, Va.; William Lundy, 108, of Laurel Hill, Fla.) [See p. 56F3]

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Juan Manuel Fangio, 45, of Argentina won the German Grand Prix in a Ferrari at Adenau, W. Germany Aug. 5 with an avg. of 85.62 mph. [See p. 256C1] . . . **Golf:** E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, 46, of St. Louis won the $25,000 All American tourney, for $3,420, and Louise Suggs of Sea Island, Ga., won the women's pro event in the same tournament, for $1,000, at Tam O'Shanter, Chicago Aug. 5. [See p. 256E1] . . . **Horse racing:** Mrs. Jan Burke's Dedicate, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $55,700 Brooklyn Handicap Aug. 4 at Jamaica, N. Y., for $37,600. [See p. 256F1] . . . **Motorcycle racing:** Wilhelm Herz, 46, of Germany broke the official world record with a timing of 305 kilometers an hr. (approx. 190.5 mph.) at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah Aug. 2. [See Vol. XV, p. 300E1] . . . **Roller Skating:** Ruth Hesseman & Ken Trotter of Brooklyn won the pairs competition, Joan Brown of St. Louis won the women's figure title & Ronald Jellse of Peoria, Ill., the men's figure in the World Roller Skating Congress in Richmond, Va. Aug. 2. . . . **Speedboat racing:** Bill Waggoner's *Shanty I,* Lieut. Col. Russell Schleeh driving, won the $25,000 Seafair Trophy race Aug. 5 at Lake Washington, Seattle, for $11,000. [See p. 40F2] . . . **Tennis:** Rod Laver, 17, of Brisbane, Australia won the junior singles (18 & under) & Ray Senkowski of Hamtramck, Mich. won the boys' singles (15 & under) in the Natl. Junior & Boys tournament Aug. 5 in Kalamazoo, Mich. The U.S. Davis Cup team won the American Zone finals from Mexico Aug. 4-5 in Rye, N. Y. [See p. 256G1] . . . **Track & Field:** Army Pvt. Willie Williams, 24, of Gary, Ind. broke the official world record for the 100-meter

dash in 10.1 sec. Aug. 3 & 5 in an intl. military meet in West Berlin. Army Pvt. Ira Murchinson, 23, of Chicago equalled Williams' 10.1 performance Aug. 3. British RAF Pvt. Derek Ibbotson, 23, ran the mile in 3 min. 59.4 sec. in London, Aug. 6 to win the Emsley Carr Trophy. [See p. 248C2]

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Ted Williams, 37, Boston Red Sox outfielder, was fined $5,000 Aug. 7 by Red Sox gen. mgr. Joe Cronin for bad "conduct on the field" after Williams spit at critical fans & newspapermen during a game that day in Boston with the N.Y. Yankees which Boston won, 1-0. [See p. 96E2] . . . **Larry Jansen,** 36, ex-N.Y. Giant pitcher, was bought by Cincinnati Aug. 6 from Seattle of the Pacific Coast League. [See p. 231F3; Vol. XV, 128B3] . . . **Hoot Evers,** 35, was released as an outfielder & made a scout by the Baltimore Orioles Aug. 1. Baltimore bought infielder Grady Hatton, 33, from the St. Louis Cardinals July 31. [See p. 256A2; Vol. XV, 8D2] . . . **Western (Big 10) Conf.** commissioner Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson, in answer to an article in *Look* magazine (for Aug. 21) saying that a "major football scandal" threatened the conference over pay of players, said Aug. 1 in Chicago that athletes at Big Ten school received approximately $348,688 (12%) of the $2,850,000 in scholarship aid granted to students in 1955. [See pp. 232A2, 148E1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 2,161 persons were reported by Peiping radio Aug. 7 to have died in a typhoon which swept in from the Pacific the previous week and caused extensive damage to the Communist Chinese provinces of Chekiang, Honan & Hopeh. Heavy rains & rising rivers were said to have destroyed 38,000 homes in the area, 40% of the cotton & 33% of the rice crops. A hurricane which struck Hangchow in Eastern China Aug. 2 was said to have killed 83 persons, injured 300 others & made 20,000 homeless. [See p. 188C2] . . . An estimated 1,000 persons were reported killed Aug. 7 in Cali, Colombia (185 miles s.w. of Bogotá) when a military truck convoy carrying dynamite & gasoline from Buenaventura to Bogotá blew up, levelling 8 city blocks & causing $10 million damage. Colombian Pres. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla charged that the blast was caused by political sabotage. [See p. 256B3] . . . 15 persons died as the result of floods in southwestern Pennsylvania Aug. 4-5. Violent rainstorms caused heavy flooding in the area of Chartiers Creek, 40 mi. south of Pittsburgh. 85 mph. winds in Cleveland resulted in an approximate $2 million damage. [See p. 256B3] . . . 9 persons were killed & 29 injured when a Czechoslovakian passenger train collided with a freight at Prerov in Moravia, Prague radio reported Aug. 7.

The Swedish-American Line, whose *Stockholm* collided with the Italian liner *Andrea Doria* July 25 off Nantucket I., charged Aug. 7 in a petition filed in U. S. District Court in New York that the *Doria* had "suddenly & without warning veered across the path of the *Stockholm*," and that the Italian ship had been given "careless, incompetent & inattentive" handling. The petition requested that the *Stockholm* not be held responsible for damages resulting from the collision which claimed 53 lives. The U.S. director, G. Hilmer Lundbeck, disclosed that the Swedish line would sue the Italian Line for damages. (Giuseppe Ali, the Italian Line's gen. mgr. in New York, said in a statement Aug. 7 that his line would sue the Swedish-American Line. He contended that the *Stockholm* had been "far off the usual & agreed track for east-bound vessels" and had not given required signals.) [See p. 256B2]

David D. Thomas, Civil Aeronautics Admin. director for air traffic control, told a Civil Aeronautics Bd. investigating panel in Washington Aug. 3 that the June 30 collision of 2 airliners over the Grand Canyon, in which 128 people were killed, involved "no violation of any civil air regulation or any other regulation." Thomas said that both the UAL DC-7 & the TWA Super Constellation had followed controlled airways for a few hundred miles out of Los Angeles, but that both planes were beyond the controlled space when they crashed. Eugene Siefer of Ottawa, O. & his wife, Lois, testified to the CAB panel in Washington Aug. 1 that they saw the 2 airplanes collide while they were driving in New Mexico near the Arizona line. June 30. [See p. 224F2]

Crime. Stock broker Walter F. Tellier, 54, of Englewood, N.J., under 2 federal indictments for alleged fraud & conspiracy in the sale of securities totalling $15.9 million, was indicted for a 3d time by a Federal grand jury in Brooklyn Aug. 3 on 17 counts of fraud & conspiracy in the sale of "penny" uranium stocks. Tellier & 6 co-defendants (attorney Abraham M. Metz, R. Eugene Neher, Arnold L. Kimmes, Earl N. Murray, Kenneth H. Huston, Cecil L. Turner) were charged with having swindled about 30,000 investors out of $5.5 million by promoting uranium companies and, when the securities were at peak price, unloading their own holdings at huge profits. . . . The Meadow Brook Natl. Bank's Lynbrook, N.Y. branch was robbed of an estimated $100,000 Aug. 6 by burglars who communicated with their lookout by field telephone while using acetylene torches to get through the night depository safe. [See p. 196E2] . . . Masked bandits robbed the People's State Bank in Francesville, Ind. Aug 3 of $27,777. . . . Toys of the World Club pres. Alistair Kyle & secy. treas. Clinton Gardner were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Brooklyn Aug. 6 on charges of having defrauded 30,000 subscribers of $360,000. . . . Convicted bookmaker Harry Gross, serving a 3-yr. jail sentence for parole violation, was given another year in jail Aug. 1 in New York for having swindled Mrs. Celia Cooperman Giddins of $13,500. [See p. 172E2] . . . Portland, Ore. police chief James Purcell Jr., 48, indicted Aug. 3 for malfeasance in failing to prosecute known gamblers, bootleggers & prostitutes, was retained in his post by Mayor Fred L. Peterson Aug. 4. Also indicted were Dist. Atty. William L. Langley & 8 city policemen, none of whom was suspended. . . . A Georgia joint legislative committee investigating conditions at Rock Quarry State Prison where 36 prisoners recently smashed their legs [see p. 256E3] reported Aug. 4 they had found nothing to substantiate "allegations of cruelty & brutality," but recommended that guards stop cursing & cuffing inmates.

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Ed Sullivan, 54, TV master of ceremonies and newspaper columnist, suffered several broken ribs & chest injuries Aug. 6 when a car driven by Joseph Palmucci, 22, crashed head-on into Sullivan's car near Seymour, Conn. Also injured: Sullivan's son-in-law, Robert Precht, & bodyguard Ralph Cacace. . . . **Actor Kirk Douglas** filed a $415,000 invasion of privacy suit Aug. 1 in Hollywood against Walt Disney and the Amer. Broadcasting Co., charging that movies made of himself & his family on a social visit to Disney's home had been used on Disney's TV program. . . . **Harmon Air Awards** for activity in aviation during 1955 announced Aug. 5: Group Capt. John Cunningham, chief test pilot for de Haviland Aircraft Co., of London, for contributions to commercial jet propelled air transportation; USN Lt. Cmndr. Charles A. Mills for testing icing conditions on lighter-than-air patrol craft; Mme. Jacqueline Auriol, daughter of ex-French Pres. Vincent Auriol, for setting a jet record for women speed flyers. [See Vol. XV, p. 436A1, 244D3] . . . **World speed record** of about 1,900 mph, set by Lt. Col. Frank K. (Pete) Everest in a Bell X-2 jet plane, at the Edwards AF Base (Calif.) Flight test center, was disclosed at the AF Assn. convention in New Orleans Aug. 2. [See p. 88G3]

Married: TV commentator Dave Garroway, 42, to Pamela Wilde Kastner de Coninck, 28; Aug. 8 in New York (2d for both) . . . Ex-tennis star Gussie (Gertrude Augusta) Moran, 32, a New York radio sports commentator, to industrial design exec. Thomas J. Corbally, 35; Aug. 7 in Stapleton, N.Y. . . . Actress-singer Shirley Jones to singer Jack Cassidy; Aug. 5 in Cambridge, Mass. [See p. 71A3] . . . Princess Christine Margaret of Hesse, 23, niece of British Prince Philip, to Yugoslav Prince Andrej, 27, younger brother of ex-King Peter; Aug. 1 in Kronberg, Germany. . . . Dancer-actress Leslie Caron, 25, to British stage director Peter Hall, 25; Aug. 6 in London (her 2d). [See Vol. XV, p. 187A2]

Divorced: Actor Edward G. Robinson, 63, by Mrs. Edward G. Robinson, 59; Aug. 6 in Santa Monica, Calif. (Mrs. Robinson was to receive ½ of their $3½ million property, which included a $2.8 million art collection) [See Vol. XV, p. 72G2] . . . Actress Jeanne Crain, 30, from mfr. Paul Brinkman, 34; Aug. 6 in Los Angeles. [See p. 72E3]

Birthdays: British Queen Mother Elizabeth was 56 Aug. 4. . . . King Haakon VII of Norway was 84 Aug. 3.